

REMARKS

Claims 1-6, 10-24, 26-53, 55, 57 and 58 are now pending.

Claim 1 is amended to specifically recite that each colorant is a pigment. Support for the amendment is provided on page 22 of the specification. No new matter is entered as a result of the amendment.

Claims 13, 14, 17, 22, 26-53, 55 and 57-58 are in condition for allowance for the reasons of record.

Pending claims 1-6, 10-12, 15, 16 and 18-21, 23 and 24 are discussed further herein.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-6, 10-12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamata et al. (USP 6,110,987) in view of Nguyen et al. (USP 6,664,024).

With particular reference to Kamata et al. the Office has argued consistently that taught therein is an ethylenically unsaturated bond, a cationic dye, a quaternary boron salt sensitizer and a UV radical polymerization initiator and a coloring pigment can be present in addition to a cationic dye.

Claim 1, as amended, states specifically that each colorant is a pigment thereby precluding the use of a cationic dye.

Kamata et al. teaches at col. 13, lines 64-66 that less than 0.001 part by weight of cationic dye results in an inadequate curing thereby leading one of skill in the art in a direction contrary to the exclusion of cationic dyes as set forth in claim 1.

Nguyen et al. discloses dyes but is silent with regards to pigments as set forth in claim 1.

Applicants respectfully submit that Kamata et al. teaches against the exclusive usage of pigments as a colorant with the expectation that inadequate curing will result unless cationic dyes are also included. Nguyen et al. fails to mitigate the deficiencies of Kamata et al. and fails to teach any pigment. The combination can not be held to teach the invention of claim 1 without impermissible hindsight.

Claims 2-6, 10-12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23 and 24 all ultimately depend from claim 1 and are therefore patentable for, at least, the same reasons as claim 1.

The rejection of claims 1-6, 10-12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamata et al. in view of Nguyen et al. is overcome by amendment of claim 1.

Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamata et al. (USP 6,110,987) in view of Nguyen et al. (USP 6,664,024) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Wolk et al. (USP 6,140,009) and Lee et al. (USP 2004/0162397).

Claims 19 and 20 ultimately depend from claim 1. The comments related to the inapplicability of Kamata et al. in view of Nguyen et al. set forth above are equally applicable herein.

Wolk is cited as disclosing the conductive polymers of claims 19 and 20. Wolk fails to mitigate the deficiencies of the primary references with which it is combined particularly with regards to the expectations that inadequate curing would be realized if cationic dyes are not utilized.

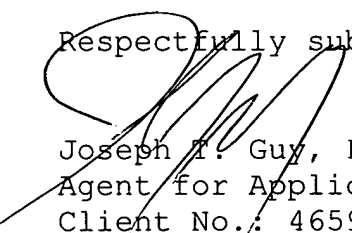
Lee is cited as teaching polyaniline. Lee is silent with regards to the requirements related to colorants and therefore fails to mitigate the deficiencies of the cited art.

The rejection of claims 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kamata et al. in view of Nguyen et al. as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Wolk et al. and Lee et al. is rendered moot by amendment.

CONCLUSIONS

Claims 1-6, 10-24, 26-53, 55, 57 and 58 are now pending in the present application. All rejections have been traversed or rendered moot and all claims are believed to be in condition for allowance. Notice thereof is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,


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